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APPLE JUICE  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.


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IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN  
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The Brand of the  
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COACHING DAYS  
Price Per 1 Doz. Bot. \$14.00  
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PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN  
NET  
**SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY**  
Blend  
Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies  
Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.** [a46]

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**RONALD RENNIE'S WHISKIES.**  
Green Seal... \$12 per doz.  
Perfection... \$14 per doz.  
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[a2347]

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**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.  
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1904. [a1451]

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**MACAO**  
HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, g. easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"Boa Vista."  
For Terms, apply to  
[a244] **THE MANAGER.**

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SHIP-DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION.  
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Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. [a1153]

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UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM  
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN  
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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

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W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.  
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
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Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.  
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**SUPERB OLD COGNAC,**  
\$23.50 PER DOZ.  
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.  
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Less old than the above.  
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11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.  
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.  
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Very soft, palatable, and mature.  
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS  
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A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.  
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THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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SHANGHAI—FOOCHOW ROAD.  
SINGAPORE—RAFFLES QUAY.  
AND  
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE EAST.  
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Hongkong, 6th October, 1904. [a35]

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Do you get out of bed in the morning feeling "all played out," dull headache, no appetite,  
no energy?  
**WATKINS' IRON TONIC**  
A simple tonic that will make all the difference in the world in the way you feel. It will  
stimulate your liver, tone up your system, give you an appetite. You need only take it a short  
time before you will get up in the morning with a clear head, a pure sweet breath, and feeling  
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [a34]

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THREE CASTLE CIGARETTES.  
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BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY  
AS CHEAP AS GAS!  
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HIGH-CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,  
SHIRT & BREECHES MAKERS.  
Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Prices Very Moderate.  
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Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1904. [1912]

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No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.  
THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Eminent and the Waverly Hotel, have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.  
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.  
For terms apply  
**B. F. HOWARD,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [1931]

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.  
AMONG others are the following:  
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(5) Exceptionally liberal conditions for payment of premiums in arrear.  
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[a1612-5]

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT  
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms. Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for Hotel Residents.  
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons. Private and Special Dining Rooms. European Chef and Indian Curry Cook. Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European Ladies in attendance.  
Ladies' Cloak Room.  
Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.  
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms. Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans in Rooms, if required.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Wines and Groceries specially imported by the Hotel Co.  
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Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency Exits on every floor.  
MODERATE CHARGES! NO EXTRAS!  
**H. HAYNES,**  
Manager. [a43]

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**PEAK HOTEL.**  
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South West Monsoon.  
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.  
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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms. Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor. Table D'Hotel at separate tables.  
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**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1802]  
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Special Rates for Tourists. Launch Services for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the—  
**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a44]

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AND  
**CANTON**  
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A LITTLE CHANGE.  
THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to Hongkong, will be found interesting and enjoyable.  
**WM. FARMER,**  
Proprietor. [2106]



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WHISKY.IS A BLEND OF THE FINEST  
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LY SELECTED—OF GREAT AGE—  
THOROUGHLY MATURED.

PER DOZEN... \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
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## BIRTH.

On 10th October, at Government Civil Hospital,  
the wife of S. WEINBERG, of a son. (2434)

## DEATH.

On 10th October, HENRY RAWCLIFFE, master of  
dredger *St. Enoch*, aged 40 years. Funeral will  
pass Monument at 4.45 p.m. to-day, 12th October. (2435)

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VIGUE ROAD, OL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13TH, 1904.

There are more wars than those accompanied by long lists of casualties, by complaints of correspondents, and by mendacious telegrams. The *Times* last month published a very long article from its Shanghai correspondent dealing with "the details of the long, silent struggle" for the possession of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The venue of this struggle has been alternately Washington, New York, Brussels, Peking and Shanghai, and the intrigues have continued for six years. The original thought of CHANG CHI-CHUNG and SHENG TA-JEN, in memorialising for the Peking-Hankow line, was to build it with Chinese money, but the funds were not forthcoming. "The American Washburn's" conditions were too hard, so SHENG, the Director-General of Chinese Railways, approached Belgium. The idea was that Belgium could safely be given a concession, that country being too small to be likely to make political use of any such privilege. What ever suspicions prompted our Government to protest at the time, it has since become notorious that the Belgian Syndicate was a cat's paw for France and Russia, and that our influence in the sphere of the Yang-tze has been threatened with an objectionable line of communication between Russia on the north and France in the south, an objectionable bisection which our Government did not oppose with half the vigour or resolution we should have liked. Before that was finally "rushed through" by the late LI HUNG-CHANG, an American syndicate had arranged to finance the Hankow-Canton line, a concession for which the Belgians had also bid. Here again the Chinese felt safe, believing that America was no territory hunter; and to make assurance doubly sure the famous clause was inserted forbidding the concessionaires to transfer their rights "to other nations or people of other nationality." How that

clause was violated, and its intention frustrated, is also history. The "Société Asiatique" got control by acquiring the bulk of the stock, and once more the monkey-wiles became apparent. The abandonment of the strong opposition to the American negotiations was partly explained. The new diplomacy was subtler, less obvious, less likely to be checkmated in time. That it was this change from political to financial machinery, and not American insistence, which permitted the contract to go through, was suspected in 1899, when General WHITTIER, King LEOPOLD's "tool," was buying the shares; and became a matter of conviction early this year, when the new proprietors laid their cards on the table. As the *Times* sums it up, General WHITTIER has become the president, in the room of Mr. PARSONS, who has been forced to resign; the board has been made overwhelmingly Belgian, and includes M. DEVOLLE, a Belgian Senator and ex-Minister, COLONEL THYS, of Congo notoriety, and M. MALI, the Belgian Consul at New York, who has been lately naturalized as an American subject. The result is that it is now working in unconcealed sympathy with the concessionaires of the northern half of the trunk line. The status of the southern syndicate is still a matter of argument, and, fortunately for China and for us, before the two Belgian groups can amalgamate, the effect of CHANG CHI-CHUNG's providential clause must still be put to the test. The schemers have been profuse in accusations of "bad faith" against China, but in face of such a transparent violation of a clearly expressed stipulation, it seems to us that China would be perfectly justified in cancelling the bargain. It is what ORWELL called "hypocrisy against the devil" to deny that the proviso has been disregarded, and on the most technical legal issue it will be surprising if America consents to accord the right of American protection to a concern which is admittedly mostly Belgian property, and managed by a board of which the majority consists of Belgians or Belgian nominees, to say nothing of the hands that are pulling the Belgian strings in this matter. America would be a cat's paw if the curious contention were to be established. General WHITTIER has another argument, that the northern Belgian syndicate has "a right of reversion in the American concession, should the American concessionaires fail to carry it." That is not true. The Chinese Government repudiates it, and the only ground for it is a letter written by SHENG, without authority, promising the syndicate reversionary rights in the event of the preliminary Washington contract not being definitely concluded. Supposing the Chinese Government to be bound by SHENG's offer, that claim is put out of court, because the eventuality we have italicised did not come about. The Washington contract was concluded, and whatever rights the latter conferred lapsed at the same time. SHENG is now more than suspect. The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* says there is good reason for believing that he has been a supporter of the Continental syndicate throughout, and that only the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war has prevented the elimination of the small remaining American interest in this southern trunk line. And, if the Cabinet at Washington has decided to recognize this Belgian controlled undertaking as an American corporation, the fact is undoubtedly due to SHENG's adroit diplomacy. So long as a few Americans retain their interest, the American Government will presumably be bound under the extra-territorial custom to look after them. The same custom permits Franco-Belgian diplomatic and other interference on behalf of the majority, and it is unlikely that the first excuse for exercising the privilege would be missed.

The German gun-boat *Illis*, from Canton, is anchored at the foreign man-of-war anchorage.

With characteristic enterprise, the Yokohama Specie Bank is making preparations to establish an agency at Liaoyang.

A carbine competition at Tai Hang on Sunday begins at half-past nine in the morning. Members are to take their own ammunition.

During the last voyage of the *s.s. Lightning* from India two natives died of beri-beri. Vessels carrying native crews, trading between Hongkong and other ports, often make similar reports.

Mr. P. W. Goldring announces that there will be a practice game next Saturday at Happy Valley of the Hongkong Cricket Club reserve team, commencing at 2.15 p.m. All those desirous of playing are requested to communicate with Mr. Goldring or Mr. A. C. Butt.

Mr. H. Price, of Messrs. Price & Co., has returned to the Colony.

Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Harston arrived from home by the German mail yesterday morning.

The *s.s. Derwent* has gone into the Cosmopolitan Dock to undergo a survey. The *Bourbon* goes into dock for repairs at Kowloon to-day.

The *Fathomer* is at present under the sheet legs having her machinery installed. She will probably be ready for her trial trip in about a month.

A correspondent at Dortmund states that Krupp's, of Essen, are working day and night in manufacturing new guns for Japan and Russia. There are two special rooms, one for the Russian and another for the Japanese officers and designers or draughtsmen. Several new patterns of guns are in process of manufacture, one of a calibre hitherto unknown, and with a special arrangement for accelerating the speed of the projectile.

Science, it is said, has no nationality. In existing circumstances, observes a London journal, it is at least courteous on the part of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society to present to the Geographical Society of London fifty photographs of Lhasa and other places in Tibet, taken by Russian subjects during 1900 and 1901. The photographs were placed on exhibition in London.

The *Peking Times* learns that Tieh Liang has stopped the smokeless powder factory in Shanghai and half the men have been reduced to half pay just to retain them for future employment. No more new materials will be purchased for ammunition and all old stocks used up, but—the Tis. 800,000 recently withdrawn by Tieh Liang from the Kiangnan Arsenal will be invested in imported ammunition, ready made. This is quicker than manufacturing it in Shanghai. The italics used by our contemporary look somewhat alarming.

Referring to our Game Preservation Ordinance and the recent Amendment Bill, the *Shanghai Mercury* says:—Some such regulation is very sorely needed in Shanghai, where young game can be had in many quantities in the public markets during the close season. A resident writes that he has been buying pheasants since the middle of September from the Hongkong market, and from all appearances these birds must have been trapped. What a grand prospect for sportsmen during the incoming season, especially when all the country around Shanghai seems to have been completely shot over for the last few years.

Some friction has arisen between the Governor of Che-kiang and the French Consul-General at Shanghai with regard to the desire of a French merchant to run steam launches between Shanghai and Shao-shin Fu. The Consul insists that there is no such danger as the Chinese officials are afraid of because the promoter of the company has himself surveyed the waterways and finds them quite suitable for the purpose. He asks the Governor to inform the Customs Taotai that the company will soon be established. The matter will probably be referred to Peking.

Recently a letter was received by the Customs Taotai at Shanghai from the Consul-General for the United States asking permission for the American warships to go to Hsiang-Shan Bay in Cheung-kiang for gun practice and cruising purposes, the place being under the jurisdiction of the Customs Taotai at Ningpo. The matter was referred to him for decision, but in reply he says that if the American warships can be stopped from going there so much the better; if not, then no sailors or marines shall be allowed to go ashore, there must be no gun practice, and sufficient time must be given so that the magistrate may be able to issue proclamations for the information of the populace, and so prevent disturbances.

Thus the *Times of Ceylon*:—Straits papers to hand call attention to the fact that Sir Frank Swettenham has retired on the largest pension ever carried by an officer of the Straits Settlements. The paragraph is as follows:—"Sir Frank Swettenham, after 33 years' service, draws as pension \$10,500 per annum, said to be the highest given to any civil servant of the Colony since the Crown took it in 1867." This is certainly a good pension, but since the exchange value of the dollar has fallen so much it is not so good as it looks. No civil servant in Ceylon draws so high a pension. The highest pension now being paid to a retired Ceylon civilian is drawn by Sir Fredk. Sanders and amounts to \$13,333.33. But this is not quite equal to \$10,500, and Sir Fred, put in 24 years of service, compared with the 33 of Sir Frank Swettenham.

There have been many complaints of late on all sides about the nuisance which the electric tramway cars create in their rapid progress along our dust-covered streets. Especially in the neighbourhood of Arsenal Street where the roadway has been undergoing repair is the dust trouble worst. When a tram-car passes at normal speed the wheels kick up the dust from the rails and send it floating in the air, and the four winds of heaven flick it into the eyes and ears of the unfortunate travellers who happen to be travelling by ricksha in the rear of the sparkly vehicle or walking on the footpath. In Liverpool and Glasgow the tramway companies (in the latter case, of course, it is municipal) have to water the routes themselves, and excellent results are obtained in the way of keeping down dust. In Hongkong it appears that the Government have to go to the expense of watering the streets, and even then the nuisance caused by the raising of dust by the cars is almost unbearable according to the accounts not only of pedestrians but of householders who are unfortunate enough to rent houses alongside the route. Plentiful water sprinkling would remove the nuisance.

Captain H. W. Smith, the Governor's A.D.C. has written to Mr. Pollard to say that His Excellency will "be pleased to extend his patronage to the Pollard Lilliputian Opera Co. and purposes to attend the performance in person on the evening of Saturday, October 2nd."

The *Korea Daily News* says that with regard to the execution of three Koreans by Japanese soldiers on the previous day it learns on good authority that it took five shots to kill one of them, and that another did not succumb until he had been struck seven times. In the name of humanity our Seoul contemporary sincerely hopes that on the next occasion the Japanese will fire their prisoners from the mouth of a cannon.

H.M.S. *Humber*, storeship, is due here from the North on the 28th inst. The *Moorehen*, gun-boat, is due from the West River on the 28th prox. The first class battleship *Gloria*, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Gerald H. Noel, Commander-in-Chief, and the first class cruiser *Cressy*, accompanied by the destroyers *Fame* and *Taku*, are due here from the North on the 22nd inst. H.M.S. *Gloria* and *Cressy* proceed to Singapore six days later.

## LOCAL SPORT.

The V.R.C. hold a smoking concert at the Club's gymnasium next Saturday evening.

Mr. J. Christie's idea of forming an Amateur Boxing and Athletic Club is going forward. Preliminary arrangements may be completed at a meeting to be held at the Metropole Hotel next Saturday.

The first Cricket League match, A.O.R.C. v. R.A.M.C., was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. It resulted in an easy win for the A.O.R.C. Club by seven wickets and 128 runs. Scores, etc. were as follows:—

A.O.R.C.	
T. Webb, b Harvey	39
T. Edwards, c Ignina, b Wilson	41
H. Thurlow, b Latter	21
Capt. P. G. Davies (Capt.) not out	37
Lt. Lawton, b Bradford	12
Lt. Doran, c Thompson, b Harvey	3
E. McGibbon, not out	13
Extras	13
Total	166

H. R. Skinner, G. W. Merritt, T. Bromley, E. Bradford, and W. Bilton did not bat.

R.A.M.C.	
S.-M. Allwork, b Davies	2
Lt. Harvey, b Davies	5
S.S. Wilson, c Webb, b Davies	0
Pte. Ignina, b Bradford	0
Pte. Lawton, b Bradford	6
Pte. Chaffer, c Bromley, b Bradford	0
Lt. Craig, b Davies	1
Pte. Latter, c Webb, b McGibbon	17
Corp. Goodwill, c McGibbon, b Davies	1
Pte. Thompson, not out	2
Pte. Hollbrook, b Davies	0
Extras	2
Total	38

The final for the Graham Cup Tennis Competition has been played off at the Kowloon Dock between Mrs. Crawford and Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Neave and Mr. Davidson. The first set was won by Mrs. Neave and Mr. Davidson, 6-2, but the second and third sets were won by Mrs. Crawford and Mr. Henderson, who were the winners of the competition. The prizes, a silver bowl and silver cigarette case, presented by Mr. J. W. Graham, were given away by Mr. Neave.

## PAKHOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

7th October.

AN OTTER CAUGHT.  
An otter was caught by some fishermen a few days ago. I am told it was taken to the market and retailed for consumption. As it is not an animal commonly seen here, it soon attracted a crowd of onlookers who were eager to have a peep at the strange creature.

TRAVELLERS.  
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little were passengers on board the *s.s. Hue* on the 23rd ultimo, bound for the North; having come from Ch'en-tu-fu (Si-chuan) overland to Tonkin.

A FORTUNE-TELLER BEHEADED.  
A fortune-teller was decapitated here on the 27th ult. for being implicated in decaying or kidnapping for ransom a boy from a village called Hong Hom, situated near the sea. Six hundred dollars were asked for the release of the boy, which sum was paid through the "wizard," who undertook to restore the boy to his parents.

ANOTHER WIZARD'S END.  
During a heavy rain on the 1st inst., another fortune-teller was struck by lightning. He was in the act of taking down his cloth sign-board, hanging outside his door, when he was struck and killed instantaneously. The fact of two of the "profession" coming to such untimely ends within four days will certainly shake the faith of their clients.

MEN-OF-WAR.  
The German man-of-war *Illis* arrived on the 24th ult. from Hongkong and left on the 26th. The French man-of-war *Aspic* and *Estoc* arrived on the 4th inst. from Kwang-chow-wan and left yesterday for Haiphong.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 12th at 11.35 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen moderately in other directions.

The greater pressure lies over N. China and Corea and the least over the Philippine Group. Light N.E. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and moderate to fresh monsoon over the northern of the China Sea.  
Forecast:—Moderate N.E. winds, fine.

## THE WAR.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

## BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

Tokyo, 12th October.

The Japanese guardship *Shirataka* captured on the 12th inst. the steamer *Puping* which was attempting to smuggle an enormous quantity of contraband to Port Arthur.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## BALTIC FLEET INSPECTED.

LONDON, 10th October.

The *Tsar* has arrived at Reval, where he has made a two hours' inspection of the Baltic fleet.

## THE BENTSIAPUTSE SKIRMISHES.

LONDON, 10th October.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that no official news is obtainable of a Russian advance, but a private telegram announces the occupation of Bentsiaputse from which the Japanese were out-maneuvred. The fighting was apparently not serious.

## JAPAN "LURING THEM ON."

LONDON, 10th October.

The *St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette* has received a telegram from Mukden, dated the 9th inst., stating that the main army of the Japanese is retiring to the south, abandoning not only the positions occupied after the battle of Liacyang, but some which they had occupied before. The right wing has fallen back ten miles to the south in the last few days, evacuating Sian-chiang, Saimatse, Fuchulung and other posts. It is reported that the Japanese withdrew without a struggle.

This is interpreted in St. Petersburg as indicating a decision to concentrate every available man on the immediate defence of Liaoyang. General Kuropatkin is taking every precaution against defeat, and is constructing numerous defences along his line of advance.

(From Northern Papers.)

## FINANCIAL EXPEDIENTS IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, 6th October.

The Premier, as already announced, addressed the meeting of Governors yesterday, and the Finance Minister entertained them at tiffin to-day. He said that he was satisfied with the successful flotation of the last two series of exchequer bonds, and hoped for the same result for the forthcoming issue of eighty million yen. He defied any anxiety as to the economic conditions. There had been no considerable increase in the currency, but the export trade was vaster than in 1903.

The expenses in 1905 would be greater than in 1904, though he was unable to make a definite statement. Increased taxation would be resorted to, but there was a limit to its resources, and it would be necessary to raise the bulk of the necessary funds by the issue of public bonds. He urged local economies and the encouragement of foreign trade.

## BELATED RUSSIAN NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, 6th October.

General Stoessel reports that the Japanese resumed their attack on Port Arthur on the 24th and 25th of September, and were again defeated with heavy casualties. The Japanese admit their repulse, and propose to conduct the siege passively. It is stated that enteric has broken out amongst the garrison.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A COMMERCIAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 12th October.

SIR,—I shall be glad if any of your readers will give an expression of opinion on the following commercial problem, or refer me to some authority on the subject:—

1st.—In the case of goods to a neutral port in a neutral vessel contracted for on a cost, freight and insurance basis before the outbreak of hostilities, is the seller or buyer responsible for war risk?

2nd.—In the case of goods to a neutral port in a neutral vessel contracted for on a cost, freight and insurance basis after the outbreak of hostilities, is the seller or buyer responsible for war risk?

Enclosing my card—Yours, etc.,

S. B. A.

## "HEUNGSHAN" IN COLLISION.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s *s.s. Heungshan* while entering the harbour from Macao, shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning, collided with a small Chinese junk, which turned turtle. The occupants, three in number, were saved.

## INTERPORT SHOOTING.

HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE'S SCORES.

A wire was received yesterday giving Singapore's score in the Interport Shooting Contest. It was 919. The Hongkong team shot off yesterday afternoon, and made exactly the same number (919) of marks; so, according to Bisley rules, the team which scored the most at 600 yards is the winner—that is, if the Peking team, yet to shoot, does not go higher. The competition so far stands as follows:—

Hongkong	919
Singapore	919
Shanghai	908

Yesterday afternoon firing commenced at the Naval and Association Range, Kowloon, at about a quarter to three. As Mr. J. Parks was substituted by Sergt. Davies, R.M.L.I., the team was as follows:—

Sergt. Thornhill, R.E.; Sergt. Davies, R.M.L.I.; Corpl. MacEwen, R.E.; Lieut. Dumbell, S.F.; and Messrs. R. Lapsley, G. P. Lammer, A. Watson, P. W. Penning, J. Andrew and F. Penning.

The umpires were: Major Chapman, H.K.V.C., for Straits Settlements; Capt. MacDonald, for Shanghai; and Major Pritchard, for Hongkong. The shooting was superintended by Lieut. Mowbray S. Northcote, H.K.V.C., secretary of the Hongkong Rifle Association.

The firing consisted of one sighting shot and seven shots at each range—200, 500 and 600 yards. Bull's-eyes counted five marks, four for an inner, three for a magpie, and two for an outer. The 200 yards bull's-eye was seven inches in diameter; while that of the 500 and 600 yards targets was 29 inches in diameter. When shooting from 200 yards and 500 yards the conditions were excellent, there being scarcely any wind and a good steady light. Though the sky was perfectly cloudless, the sun was not too glaring. When at 600 yards, however, the wind freshened up somewhat; while the sun, not shining directly on to the target, cast annoying shadows. At 200 yards 319 marks were made; and 310 at 500 yards. From this distance Mr. G. P. Lammer made the highest possible. On retiring to the 600 yard range the competitors were quite confident of beating Singapore—they had only to average 29 apiece for a tie. While the shooting was going on the competitors not engaged and spectators alike repeatedly stamped their feet as "magpies" turned up, and in mockery, as it were, numbers of the real magpies flew across the range. When, however, Mr. A. Watson scored 34, glees returned. It was very exciting indeed—especially when, at the last moment, everyone strained their eyes for the final signal. It was a case of winning with a "bull," perhaps drawing with an "inner," or losing with a "magpie." An "inner" was scored. The tables of detailed results is as follows:—

200 YARDS.	
MacEwen	(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 35
Dumbell	(4) 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 = 33
F. Penning	(4) 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 33
Thornhill	(5) 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 = 33
Watson	(4) 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 33
Lapsley	(5) 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 32
Lammer	(5) 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 = 31
Andrew	(4) 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 = 30
Davies	(4) 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 = 30
F. E. Penning	(5) 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 = 30
Total	319

500 YARDS.	
Lammer	(5) 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 35
F. E. Penning	(2) 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 33
Davies	(5) 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 32
MacEwen	(5) 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 32
F. W. Penning	(4) 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 = 32
Andrew	(5) 4 3 5 4 5 4 4 = 30
Thornhill	(4) 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 = 30
Lapsley	(3) 3 4 3 4 5 5 5 = 29
Watson	(4) 5 2 4 5 5 5 5 = 29
Dumbell	(4) 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 = 28
Total	310

600 YARDS.	
Watson	(3) 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 = 34
MacEwen	(4) 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 = 32
Dumbell	(5) 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 = 31
Andrew	(5) 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 = 29
Lammer	(4) 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 = 29
Lapsley	(4) 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 = 29
Thornhill	(4) 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 = 29
Davies	(3) 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 = 27
F. E. Penning	(5) 5 2 4 3 3 3 3 = 25
F. W. Penning	(3) 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 = 25
Total	290

AGGREGATE.	
MacEwen	200 500 600 Total.
Watson	34 32 32 98
Dumbell	33 29 29 91
Lammer	35 32 29 96
Thornhill	33 28 31 92
Lapsley	32 29 29 90
F. W. Penning	33 32 25 90
Andrew	30 30 29 89
Davies	30 32 27 89
F. E. Penning	30 33 25 88
Total	919

Last year Sergt. Davies scored 102 against his 89 of this year; Mr. R. Lapsley scored 95 against his 90; Lieut. G. P. Lammer 88 against this year's 95; and Sergt. Thornhill 85 against 92.

## THE CHINESE QUEUE QUESTION.

The report that the Government of Peking had decreed that uniform of foreign design shall in future be worn by men in the Imperial military services, and that they should also dispense with the wearing of queues, proves to be incorrect. It is true that a proposal to this effect has been submitted to the Government by a body of students who have recently returned from Japan, and the question has aroused much discussion among the mandarins in Peking. Intelligence from the capital received by the *Chung Ngai San Po* states that many of the mandarins, notably Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai, are so strongly opposed to the idea, that no high officials have yet ventured to bring the proposal before the Emperor.



## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 12th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH  
(PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

## A BRICK CONTRACT.

The Wing Mei firm of brick contractors, 303, Des Voeux Road Central, sued the Po Yick firm, contractors, 259, Queen's Road East, for \$364,61, being money owing in respect of 19,000 Amey bricks sold and delivered to the defendants on 10th September. Mr. J. X. d'Almeida, a Castro, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. T. W. Tso, solicitor, for the defendants.

Mr. d'Almeida in opening the case said that some time before the 10th of September his client was interviewed by a broker who undertook to sell bricks to the Po Yick firm and the matter was settled. The bill of lading was accepted and acknowledged by the defendant firm. When the plaintiff company sent round to the Po Yick the latter said the bricks had not been counted. Later they said they had paid the broker for the bricks. Plaintiffs asked defendants to accompany them to the Police Station, and they did so. In the presence of Sergeant Munson, they admitted that they had chopped the bill-book acknowledging the receipt of the bricks.

## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 12th October.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING  
FIRST MAGISTRATE).

## BRIEBERY.

A Chinese hawk, caught exposing his wares for sale within market limits, was fined \$5 for offering a Chinese constable a bribe of \$1.25.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A Chinese carpenter was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks for climbing up scaffolding outside a house in Kowloon, Yau-mat, armed with burglars' tools.

## FREQUENT OFFENDERS.

C. Gray and J. O'Brien were each fined \$25 for fighting in the street. Gray had two and O'Brien ten previous convictions, respectively. O'Brien said he had signed on to a ship's articles, but now the captain would not have him.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING  
SECOND MAGISTRATE).

## SMALL BOY PUNISHED.

Another small boy was fined \$5 for putting stones on the tramway lines.

## MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Wednesday, 12th October.

BEFORE HON. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N.  
(MARINE MAGISTRATE).

## OBSTRUCTIONISTS FINED.

Lance-Sgt. Boole, of the Water Police, charged three sampan men with wilfully disobeying the lawful orders of the Harbour Master.

Complainant, sworn, deposed that while on duty in the police launch, coming up to the Harbour Master's wharf, he saw the defendants make fast to the stern of a junk in such a manner as to obstruct the passage of boats coming alongside the pier. The boats were well inside the two marks on the wall. A notice prohibiting the entry of boats inside these marks is conspicuously placed. As soon as the defendants saw the police boat they made off, and paid no attention when called upon to stop.

The men were convicted. Two of them were fined \$3 each; and the other, who said he had handed a passenger at the pier—which is contrary to regulations—\$5.

## THE MISSING ATTACHES.

A most remarkable allegation or suspicion is advanced by a Japanese journal, in relation to the disappearance of the German and Russian attaches who left Port Arthur some weeks ago and have not since been heard of. It is there stated that the Russian authorities at Port Arthur refuse to permit foreigners in the city either to witness the operations or to leave the port, lest the situation of affairs should become known to the Japanese and the outside world. Moreover, if the Russians find themselves unable to prevent a foreigner from leaving, they do not hesitate to send anyone attempting escape to the bottom of the sea, by which, it is to be presumed, is meant that the Russians fire on a junk suspected of conveying a refugee and sink it. It is added that the disappearance of certain foreign attaches may be explained in this way. This appears a very serious charge to be made simply on suspicion. As regards permission to leave the zone of operations at Port Arthur the action of the Japanese is not very different from that of the Russians in this respect. It is even reported that one of the correspondents with the Japanese forces at Port Arthur has been positively refused permission to leave, notwithstanding that he has been recalled by the journal which engaged him. Both sides may possibly find it necessary to prevent any news of the actual position from reaching the outside world, but we do not believe that either the Japanese or the Russians would proceed to "dispose" of anyone who was venturesome enough to run the blockade, and it seems to us quite improper that such charges should be made on mere suspicion. As to the two officers who have disappeared, it is by no means impossible that they were compelled for some reason or other to put back into Port Arthur, and that when communication with the outside world is restored they will be found to be safe and sound.—Kobe Chronicle.

## HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 6th September.

Cotton being an article of world-wide interest and retrospective glance at the season that has just come to a close may be welcome to some of your readers, all the more as it has been one of the most memorable on record. It opened with smaller stocks in all the markets than any of its predecessors for the last ten years and more, whilst the trade had been buying sparingly during the summer months and must therefore have been pretty bare of cotton. Strong hopes however were entertained at the time of abundant supplies later on, as the accounts of the growing crops both in the United States and India were very favourable. Consequently, after corner prices had been paid in the first weeks of September, the arrival of new cotton on a liberal scale in the American markets caused a reaction, and by the end of October prices had given way considerably, although crop news was growing worse and the Agricultural Bureau in Washington had in its report for the month of September stated the stand to be only 65.4. The decline brought in the trade and caused speculators, who so far had been selling heavily all along, to cover. Operators in America were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity a return of confidence and the increasing strength of the statistical position of the article presented to force up prices. On Feb. 1 of this year in Liverpool, when they began to unload, others anxious to secure profits following suit. Prices dropped over a penny in about a week! In spite however of the predictions of the bear party, receipts in America continued to remain behind those of the previous year and crop estimates were ranging as low down as 10 million bales and less. The bulls led by Mr. Sully in New York returned to the charge, and by the beginning of March nearly the whole of the lost ground had been recovered, and who knows how much further the advance might not have been carried, but for a feeling of uneasiness that was gradually spreading in commercial circles in consequence of the outbreak of war in the Far East and for the action of spinners in Lancashire who, having become fully alive to the inadequacy of supplies for the remainder of the season, not only adopted short time themselves, but addressed an appeal to the trade in the United States and on the Continent to make common cause with them. The former responded readily, but in Europe it was less successful, for, wiser than their British colleagues, spinners abroad had taken advantage of the comparatively low prices ruling in the autumn to contract for cotton far ahead, and being now well supplied saw no reason to curtail production. In Russia and Poland, however, mills were compelled to run shorter hours, and in many instances to stop altogether, as a number of their hands were called out for military service and the growing stringency in the money market affected trade most seriously. Re-sales of cotton for Russian account began to be made and were continued off and on during the summer.

All this tended to check speculation, and when Mr. Sully succumbed in the middle of March all efforts to revive a bullish feeling proved futile, and the accounts of the growing crop in the States becoming more and more promising as the summer advanced, bears got the whip-hand. Prices receded, middling Amer., which in March stood at 8.70, in Liverpool was quoted below 6d. in July. Then a turn came; business began to improve both in Lancashire and on the Continent, a fair demand was experienced, chiefly for India and the East, and sales of yarns and goods were made well into the new year at prices based on the low rates at which winter cotton could then be bought. The trade from sheer exhaustion of their holdings were obliged to augment their purchases, the more prudent amongst spinners, particularly on the Continent, buying new crops, the prices of which looked reasonable. An advance was the consequence which even the exceptionally good stand of the cotton fields of 91.5 as given by the September report of the Agricultural Bureau in Washington failed to arrest. New cotton coming in more slowly than had been predicted gave some colouring to the less favourable accounts of the crop, and the different markets being heavily oversold, bulls found little difficulty in producing a scare amongst the bears, which eventually carried prices to about 3d. above the lowest rates paid, the season closing with middling at 6.72 in Liverpool and at 11.50 in New York. The last Bureau Report of the 2nd inst. indicating a stand of 84.1, whereas 80 or less had been generally expected, however, put a stop to the upward movement and caused prices to give way some 40 points in the American markets and about 30 in Liverpool.

As to the future course of the article opinions are more divided than ever, bears asserting that with a largely increased acreage and a stand of 84 a bumper crop is in view—I refrain from mentioning the figures some of them put forward—whilst the bulls, and amongst them some of the most conservative houses, maintain that the crop having still to pass through a most critical period, a phenomenal yield is by no means assured, and that the ravages of the boll weevil, which people chose to ignore and ridicule twelve months ago, and which after all proved so disastrous in Texas, are extending and should not be treated lightly.

The statistical position is about the same as at the opening of last season; the visible supply of the world is, thanks to the abstention of the trade from buying during the summer, but little smaller, viz. 789,900 B. of which 455,000 B. Amer., against 775,000 B. of which 497,000 B. Amer., and owing to the same reason stocks at the mills must once more have been reduced to a minimum. If we now look at the consumption of Amer. cotton during the last six seasons, viz.:

10,100,000 B. in 1903/1904. 10,970,000 B. in 1902/3. 10,700,000 " " 1901/1902. 10,100,000 " " 1900/1. 10,900,000 " " 1899/1900. 15,000,000 " " 1898/9.

we are struck by the fact that the production of cotton goods has remained stationary, or to be more correct has declined, although the population of the world has gone on increasing and new markets with extensive "hinterlands" have been opened to the trade. Is it not fair then to conclude that stocks must have run very low everywhere and that great gaps remain to be filled, even if no account be taken of the enormous wastage which is being occasioned by the Russo-Japanese war? If this be so, every bale of cotton America can produce will be required, and it remains to be seen how large a crop can under the most favourable circumstances be raised and picked in the States. In spite of more land having been put under cotton every year the yield during the last four seasons has become smaller, which would seem to point to the existence of factors that have counteracted the increase of acreage. Whether it be that the seed has deteriorated, or that a change in the climatic conditions has taken place, or that insects and other vermin are causing the damage, or that there is a scarcity of labour, must be left to experts to decide; the question is whether one or all are still in operation, and what their effect will be on the crop that is now maturing. Considering the requirements of the world a large crop need not frighten us, whilst another small one would be a veritable calamity.

But I dare not further trespass on your space; those therefore who are anxious to learn something about the visit of the Kaiser and the military functions of the last few days will have to consult other papers; all I will say is that never has Hamburg witnessed such an exodus of its inhabitants as yesterday, on the occasion of the grand review of over 40,000 troops at Bahrenfeld, a village in the neighbourhood. The weather was all that could have been desired.

## THE LATE LAFACADIO HEARN.

In the brief account of the late Mr. Lafacadio Hearn which is given in the *Japan Gazette* on announcing his death, it is stated that when he was at Matsue in Izumo "he embraced Shintoism, the locality being the seat of the famous Izumo Shinto temple." This is quite erroneous. The curious observations of the Shinto doctrine attracted the mystic side of Mr. Hearn's temperament; he devoted much attention to the subject, and had interviews with some of the most important priests of the cult, it being probably only his lack of knowledge of Japanese literature and philology which prevented him from publishing a work devoted to this interesting autochthonous creed. But as to his being a believer in Shintoism in the ordinary sense attaching to the term believer, that is a mistake. Buddhism attracted him as much as Shintoism, but, notwithstanding the strain of mysticism in his character, he was an Agnostic and a disciple of Herbert Spencer, to whom, if we are not mistaken, he dedicated one of his early books. Mr. Hearn had a remarkably retentive memory, and in a few minutes would put his finger on any passage in Herbert Spencer's voluminous works that seemed to bear upon his subject. It was, he used to say, the inside view of Catholicism which he had as pupil of a Jesuit college that first showed him the hollowness of the orthodox teaching. Though an Agnostic, the legends both of Shintoism and Buddhism had great attraction for him, and they have provided him with not a little material for idealistic studies.—Kobe Chronicle.

## COTTON CULTIVATION IN GERMAN COLONIES.

A report by the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin furnishes some details of the results of the efforts made by the German Colonial Committee to foster cotton-cultivation in the German colonies.

The programme drawn up by the Committee appears to have been most effectively carried out. The cotton grown in Togoland has shown a marked improvement, due to the excellent work carried out at the Tere experimental stations and the cotton-growing school at Nouakchott. According to estimates furnished by the cotton inspectors, the production for 1904 will amount to 200,000 lbs. The area sown has been increased fivefold during the year, and it is hoped that next year's crops will produce 1,000 bales of 50 lbs. The transport difficulty—which has hitherto hampered the development of the cotton industry—will be met by the construction of a railway from Lomé to Palline, for which the necessary funds have been voted by the Reichstag.

There are at the present time 2,000 hectares under cotton in German East Africa; until the Nyassa Railway is completed, it will be impossible to cultivate the Kilwa district, which comprises 109,000 hectares of land suitable for cotton-growing. The German Colonial Committee are taking steps to carry out a vast scheme of cultivation on the banks of the Rufiji, which is navigable for a distance of 50 kilometres. In this colony, as in Togoland, the lack of means of transport has proved a hindrance to development. The construction of a railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Morogoro, which has been sanctioned by the Reichstag, will open up the central districts; but no steps have yet been taken towards the construction of the suggested line from Kilwa to Nyassa, which would give a strong impetus to cotton cultivation.

As last year, three steamship companies have offered to convey to Germany, free of charge, all cotton grown in Togoland and German East Africa; the amount in 12 months thus transported was 140,000 lbs.; this has been distributed between about 50 factories, and has been found eminently satisfactory in every case.

## MALACCA COOLIES' STRIKE.

Malacca has had cause to realise the value of its ricksha pullers, for recently the "chief means of transport"—as a local paper tersely describes the coolies as a class—suddenly decided to go on strike. The men on receiving their licenses were given identification tickets and badges, without which no one was allowed to propel a ricksha. The coolies used to exchange these tickets and badges, often with the result that a certificate granted to a young and healthy puller got into the hands of a man old and decrepit and utterly unfit for the work. The municipal authorities discovered this system of transfer and raised objections, the result being that some of the coolies were brought before the magistrate, fined, and their vehicles ordered to be confiscated. A petition was made to the Governor, but it was returned, and the coolies, one and all determined to go on strike, most of them leaving their rickshas to go and work on the railway. Eventually, on a promise being made that the complaints and requests of the ricksha owners would be considered at a special meeting of the Municipal Commission, the strike ended and the coolies resumed their business.

## MRS. BROWN-POTTER'S EMOTIONAL GOWNS.

The news that the gowns to be worn by Mrs. Brown-Potter in her new play at the Savoy will be so designed as to assist the actress in expressing her emotions, sent one of the *Daily Graphic's* representatives to the Savoy to learn, if possible, some further facts about these wonderful dresses. At the time, however, very little was known even there about the gowns, for they were not yet made. It may be, of course, that Lady Duff-Gordon, who is designing the dresses, has not quite mastered the art of expressing emotion in silk, or it may be that Mrs. Brown-Potter has not yet decided what particular emotions she would like her dresses to exhibit. The information imparted was that the emotional gowns were to be four in number, and that two of them were to be of the most extraordinary and weird colourings—more especially the gown that is to be worn in the first act. This will express emotion by means of both its colour and its design. The dress to be worn in the second act will be usually gorgeous, because that is a reception act. Finally—and this, perhaps, is the most important point of all—it was said that all the four gowns were designed specially for Mrs. Brown-Potter will be exceedingly "Brown-Potterish."

## CEYLON TEA FOR RUSSIA—DUTY FREE?

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, in an issue to hand by the last mail, gives prominent publication to a rumour, which, if based on truth, will change the position of Ceylon tea in Russia in a very marked way. The following is the paragraph referred to:—

"A report is current in Odessa that it is intended to make that city a free port for a number of years."

Since August, 1903, the enhanced Russian duty on tea has handicapped Ceylon tea very materially in Russia, and the war closing the cheaper access via Dabry added to the burden. If the rumour is well-founded, the intelligence will be welcome to Ceylon.

Mr. Telokoff, who is in constant touch with the Russian market and ships largely to Odessa, was surprised at the announcement, and is not inclined to lend credence to it.

Mr. W. Shakspeare, of Messrs. Carson & Co.—a firm which ships much tea to Russia from India and Ceylon—has not heard of the proposed experiment, but he agrees that the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* is a well-informed paper and not at all likely to give currency to idle and irresponsible rumours. The prominent position which the news occupies in the paper indicates that there is more truth in the statement than is believed in Colombo.—Ceylon Times.

## CHANG-CHIH-TUNG'S ADVICE.

Under pressure from the British Minister the Wei-wu-pu has telegraphed to H.E. Vicerey Chang Chih-tung to inform him that a telegram has been received at Peking from the British Consul at Li-chang to the effect that owing to the recent murder of a Roman Catholic priest at Chih-nan Fu in Hu-pei by native bandits, the Catholics converts have circulated groundless rumours that the Christians caused the bandits to commit the murder, and adding that they will take revenge. Vicerey Chang has thereupon issued a proclamation commanding the local authorities in the various districts to do their best to protect the Protestant Christians and preserve peace among the converts of the two religions. He adds that the trouble was raised entirely by ignorant and evil persons at Chih-nan, and owes its origin to some small disputes between the two parties at that time, and had nothing to do with the Protestants. As the two religions sprang from the same God he confidently advises the followers of both beliefs to live in harmony with each other instead of making false accusations, because the objects of the two missions are to exhort people to follow in the path of virtue, and to treat one another like brothers, and it will be shameful if the converts of both missions cannot live in peace between themselves. H. E. concludes by saying that constables and runners have been sent out to capture the ringleaders responsible for the late riots, and they will be severely punished when apprehended. But if any converts of either mission make groundless accusations against each other, or do anything detrimental to the peace of the place, they will also be punished because they are still Chinese subjects and amenable to the laws of the country, although they have become converts of foreign missions which can do nothing to protect them.—Pien-tien Official Gazette.

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

## SUPPLY OF WELSH COAL TO RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Writing to the *Standard* from the Athenaeum Club, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins said:—

SIR,—The news forwarded from Las Palmas, by Renter's Agency on August 25, relating to the supply of our smokeless steam coal to the Russian cruisers, should rouse the indignation of all who care for the welfare of the British Empire. It is to the effect that three Russian cruisers have been sighted off Cape Juby coasting from the German steamer *Valencia*. This ship left Cardiff for Las Palmas on August 10, with 2,600 tons of smokeless steam coal—an instalment of from 60,000 to 80,000 tons bought for the Russian Government, mostly through German firms. It may, perhaps, form part of a contract for 200,000 tons made for delivery to Russia in the months of August and September. In any case, it is being used to equip the Russian cruisers now engaged in the attempt to destroy our commerce. The Russian Government has well-known agents in this country, mostly hailing from Germany, through whom their Navy has been supplied for many years. How long are we to hear with the apathy of the Government in this matter? The situation is this:—Sir Lees Knowles has in vain pleaded in Parliament the urgent necessity of legislation to secure for our own Navy now, and for the future, an ample supply of smokeless steam coal, and to restrict its use by foreign Navies. He was met by evasive answers, among which we may note one—that the Government must wait until the Report of the Commission on Coal Supplies is handed in. The evidence bearing on the point has been already published in a Bluebook, and is open to the world. It is now available for the purposes of the Government. But more than this, I gather from the ruling of the Chairman of the Commission, in the course of the evidence, that the means to be taken to ensure an ample supply for our own ships, and to block the export to foreign Navies, does not, in his opinion, come within the instructions to the Commission. There is, therefore, very little to be done. Between the two stools the interests of the Empire at large are likely to fall to the ground. The testimony of the Director of Contracts to the Navy, and of other witnesses, leaves no room to doubt the following facts:—1. That in South Wales there is the only supply of smokeless steam coal in Europe. 2. That it is very limited in quantity. 3. That it is being worked with scandalous waste. 4. That our Navy is absolutely dependent upon it, using about one out of 13 millions produced in 1902-3 by the collieries on their list. 5. That when it is exhausted our Navy will have to depend upon inferior fuel, unless Mr. McAlister's principle of "something also turning up" comes true. It may be added further, that no distinction is made in the Government Returns as to coal supply between this rare smokeless steam coal and the common coals used for steam purposes. In consequence it is impossible for anyone to realise from them our dangerous position with regard to the future supply of the best possible fuel to our Navy. In the Press, Mr. Thomas, myself, and others have repeatedly urged the danger of this situation, and the unpardonable folly of allowing our monopoly of the most valuable munition in Naval warfare not only to be wasted in the pit, but to be used against us by our rivals, who are straining every nerve to wrest from us the mastery of the sea. We are meeting them by building two ships against their one, and are at the same time allowing their ships to be equipped, out of our limited stores, with the most perfect fuel in the world. It is only now, in my opinion, to bring the general situation home to the people to induce them to compel the Government to give up their attitude of *laissez faire*. Action should be taken at once, on the ground that smokeless steam coal is contraband of war, in the same sense as cordite and artillery. In any case, it is our duty, as citizens of the Empire, to make this question a plank in the next election.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th Oct., and left again at 4 p.m. some day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Yawata Maru* (Australia Line) left Kob. via Moji and Nagasaki for this port on the 11th Oct., and is expected here on the 18th Oct.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The P. & O. intermediate s.s. *Japan* arrived from Japan and Foochow yesterday. She is homeward bound with a cargo of tea and general merchandise.

The s.s. *African Prince* also arrived here, bound west. She has 3,000 tons of cargo on board.

The s.s. *Benader* arrived from London yesterday with 2,000 tons of cargo for the Far East. Some 900 tons of it are for this port.

The s.s. *Wanghai*, from Bangkok, brought 1,800 tons of rice for Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.



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Hongkong, 10th October, 1904.

[2150]







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PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0  
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Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1888]

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Hongkong 28th April, 1904. [1121]

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THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against FIRE at current rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [105]

## AACHSEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against FIRE at current rates.  
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [267]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

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27, CANN ROAD.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1904. [2285]

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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [71]

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Extreme Length... 523 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 513  
Width of Entrance on Top... 89  
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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 204

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Length on Blocks... 350  
Width of Entrance on Top... 68  
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Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

## THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S EDICTS.

On the 24th June I made mention of the new policy outlined by the decree of the Empress Dowager, for the first time showing some signs of relenting towards the Reformers whose advice to the Emperor caused her to resume the reins of government through the coup d'état. Considerably to the surprise even of the majority of the Chinese themselves, and certainly of nearly all foreigners, the provisions of this order have been carried into effect honestly, although it could hardly be expected that those in middle places would forego the chance to secure the unusual squeezes thus made possible. Among other evidences of this was the mention in the native press in chronicling the death of Wang Wen-shao, some time tutor to the Emperor, whose degradation after the coup d'état was so much talked of, that just before his death he learned of his pardon, and died happy in thought. Another has been the release of Wang Chow, the reformer mentioned in my former letter. He also, although reported at the time to have incurred the great enmity of the Empress Dowager, has experienced her clemency, having been released from the prison of the Board of War.

This edict created consternation enough in the ranks of the Conservatives, but others which have since followed have stirred them up even more, and little else is being talked about among official circles. What the changes forebode is the query on every lip. On the 27th June the Emperor, by command of his august aunt, issued a decree deploring the sufferings of the people, and pointing out that from time immemorial it had been the duty of the rulers and their officials to ameliorate their condition to the utmost. In order to give this effect, the officials, from the highest in the land to the lowest, were commanded to look carefully into the affairs of the districts under their care, to dismiss the incompetent, to recommend men of ability for posts, and, above all, endeavour to cut down expenses, so that the burdens of the people might be lightened. Similar exhortations have appeared under the Imperial sign-manual times without number before, and nothing has come of them. Those addressed appeared in danger of treating this in the same way, putting it down as the usual effort to save face. What was the dismay, therefore, when another edict, on the same basis, appeared in the Gazette, reprimanding the Viceroy and Tartar-Generals for not having made reports on the lives desired, and further showing an earnest of the intentions of the Empress Dowager by ordering the abolition of two of the "fattest" offices of the Court circles, namely, that of Hoppe of Canton, and the corresponding office under the Viceroy of the Liang-kiang Provinces. It also consolidated the management of the two Imperial silk looms, one at Soochow and one at Nanking, the director of the latter being dismissed.

So rich a post was that of Hoppe of Canton that it has invariably been given to some Manchu noble of the Court, who was allowed only one year of his perquisites, that being sufficient to set him and his family up even among the spendthrifts of the Palace clique. Its handing over to the Viceroy of the two Kwangs probably presages either greater demands from the Court from his funds, or the inauguration of such reforms as will make the post little remunerative—probably the former. The similar position at Nanking was worth nothing like the same amount, but it was still one of the plums which fell to members of the Court, and its abolition spells the end of hopes in many hearts. The direction of the silk looms is also a sinecure, though the chances there are nothing like on a par with those of the other offices. But the worst of these orders is that they appear to show that the Empress Dowager is determined this time to make alterations, and this becoming evident, we may feel sure that the Viceroy and Tartar-Generals, to whom more especially the first decree was addressed, will at least pretend to put her commands into effect now. Those who have the slightest acquaintance with the number of useless officials which clog the machine of government in China can easily imagine the flatter this last order has caused in the devotees so long left peacefully alone.

By another edict issued last month another indication is given that the Empress Dowager is at last sincere in some at least of her proclamations. This being the 70th anniversary of her birth—an occasion that in the least of Chinese families is made much of—it has been thought that big celebrations would certainly take place in Peking. Early in the year, in answer to a prayer from the dutiful Emperor that he be allowed to organise suitable festivities, the Empress forbade any special ceremonies, alleging that the troubles through which the country was passing rendered such rejoicings unseemly. This, however, was regarded as only customary. On two or three occasions since the same sentiments have been expressed, but the officials in all parts of the Empire steadily continued to gather together the necessary presents for the occasion. But some weeks ago the Emperor, acting by command of the actual ruler, issued an edict, again reciting the terrible condition of the country, pointing out that the war

between two foreign nations being fought out on the soil of China presented an additional reason for vetoing any festivities, and reiterating the Empress Dowager's intention not to allow of the celebration of her birthday with any large rejoicing. But mark the additional sign of determination! Her Majesty recalls the fact that during her stay in Hsian, after the retreat from Peking, the officials in direct opposition to her orders, sent costly presents all the way there for her. These, she says, she accepted on that occasion because she was aware that it had cost much time, money, and labour to get the things to that out-of-the-way place, and she was unwilling to hurt the feelings of the donors by refusing them. Now, however, the circumstances are not the same, and she assures all and sundry that the same reasons will not induce her to change her mind on this occasion. Whatever, therefore, it was the intention of the officials to offer her on her birthday, she now commands to be used for the betterment of the condition of the people at large, and especially of those in the districts in charge of the individuals concerned. Official documents in China, either those emanating from the Throne itself or from the lowest village mandarin, are prone to be filled with similar high-sounding sentiments, but the editors of the native press and many of the highest officials believe that in this instance they are meant. Consequently, they are searching about for an explanation of these strange changes.

The correspondent of one of the leading Shanghai native dailies sends from Peking the most connected diagnosis that has yet appeared. He says that it is now accepted as certain in many circles in the capital that the Empress Dowager will retire from the active career of office some time next spring, allowing the Emperor again to have a free hand. Owing to the changes which have been forced even upon her during the last five years, she is now convinced that changes are an absolute necessity. She is likewise convinced that the Emperor has not forgotten the advice given him by the so-called Reformers during his short period in power, though in the interval she has reason to hope that he has learned to curb his impetuous nature somewhat, so that he will not attempt such violent measures as he then did. Under these conditions she seems to have come to the conclusion that it will be better both for her and the Emperor if she institutes certain pressing innovations, thus, as it were, putting the impress of her sanction upon what she foresees cannot for long be prevented, and at the same time, by showing the Conservatives that she herself is in favour of changes, preventing them from making any strong efforts to balk the Emperor when he is again in power.

Of course, this hypothesis depends upon the preliminary that the old lady has at last made up her mind to retire. There is no intrinsic difficulty about this, as she ostensibly resumed the reins only temporarily after the coup d'état, and it must be evident to all that the position of ruler of such a country as China, where the Imperial will is absolute, must be a difficult one for a woman of seventy. That it will mean much to China, as well as to the nations that now have relations with this country, goes without saying, and the general opinion is that it cannot mean anything for the worse, as few having dealings with the leaders of the present regime believe that a worse is possible.—Globe.

## TAI WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER AND PORTRAIT PAINTER.

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36, Queen's Road Central, 2nd Floor.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1904. [1932]

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Number of Testimonials from Authorities as well as from Private Customers.  
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.  
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Hongkong, 19th July, 1904. [161]

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CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.  
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## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
37, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [161]

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A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, which is incorporated "THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT" subscription, if paid in advance, \$12 per annum Postage to any part of the World \$2.

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BILE BEANS MAKE A COMPLETE CURE

Twenty-five years mean a large part of a man's life. If you slept the whole of that time at a stretch you would naturally feel that you had wasted a great part of your existence, yet time spent in pain and suffering that unfits you for thinking and working is worse than wasted, and a great many lives are blighted in that way which might be made happy and useful by using Chas. Fawcett's Bile Beans as a cure and preventive of biliousness, liver complaint, indigestion, constipation, and various other complaints, caused by disorder of the liver and digestive organs.

Mr. W. H. Norish, a farm labourer, residing at Burston, Stoke Newington, Gillingham, Cornwall, England, suffered most severely for this length of time in consequence of frequent bilious attacks. He has now been made well and strong by using Bile Beans and is entirely free from any trace of biliousness. To a "Liskenard Weekly Mercury" reporter he recently disclosed the facts of his case and the manner of his wonderful restoration to health. "I have suffered from biliousness" he said, "ever since I was a boy, and for twenty-five years I have not been in a really healthy condition. The attacks would commence with sick headache, accompanied in a short time by severe vomiting. These attacks would last five or six hours at a time. I consulted the club doctor at Callington, and he advised me to go to bed. He thought my case a serious one and hard to cure. Doctors' physio and various medicines which I obtained were of no avail. One day, however, I read of Bile Beans and decided to try them. To my great surprise and joy I soon began to feel better. I could not expect to be relieved at once as my case was a very bad one, but I made steady progress, and now I am perfectly cured, for which I have only Bile Beans to thank."

Bile Beans are superior to all known liver and stomach medicines. They are the product of the latest scientific research, contain no harmful animal or mineral matter, but are purely herbal from coating to kernel. They are mild yet effective, and can be taken by the strongest who are suffering from some temporary disorder, or by those who are constitutionally weak. They are a splendid medicine for females. Of all Chemists at 75 cents (Mex.) per bottle. [2010-9]

## HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.  
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST  
Bottled in Japan by H. E. RYNNELL & Co.  
BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [1898]

## AMOY ENGINEERING CO., LD., AMOY

CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron. Moderate charges. Work solicited.  
J. D. EDWARDS, Manager.  
Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. [150]

## SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, L'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2277]

## RUINART PERE &amp; FILS, REIMS

Established 1719,  
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.  
Ship only the Finest Quality  
Extra Dry (Green Seal)  
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [21]

## WHISKIES.

BUCHANAN'S CELEBRATED  
BLENDS OF SCOTCH WHISKY are  
Supplied by Royal Warrant of Appointment to  
His Majesty King Edward VII. The Prince of Wales, and also to the House of Lords and the House of Commons.  
Buchanan's Whiskies are recognised throughout the World as the Best.

Buchanan Blend... \$12.50  
Black and White... \$16.50  
Royal Household... \$20.50

Try one case and you will never want any other Whisky.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,  
Wine Merchants and General Storekeepers,  
6, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1904. [205]

## A. LING &amp; CO., FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY  
WARD, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW  
LUGGAGE WARE.  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2276]

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.,  
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.  
WM. PARLANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [75]

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST... \$10.00  
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## THE CIGARETTES OF THE FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.

ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

TRADE MARK.

LOTUS,  
Large Size \$5.00 per 100  
Gold Tippee Medium Size  
\$3.75 per 100  
ZAFAR,  
Large Size \$4.00 per 100  
Medium Size \$3.20

KARIM,  
Large Size \$3.75 per 100  
Medium Size \$3.50  
THABIT,  
Large Size \$3.00 per 100  
Medium Size \$2.75 per 100

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:  
1615] KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

ARNHOLD. KARBURG & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [333]

## JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108, HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Soerabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemsulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonsaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasabe, Maiduru Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways, Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mameda, Mannoura, Onomura Otsuji, Sasahara Tsukakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunkokubara, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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OF THE

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IS REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FIRST-CLASS WORK.

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LAW WORK, LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST. ESTIMATES FURNISHED HONGKONG, 1904.

TONG CHONG WO & CO.

No. 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Manufacturers of Hand-made Pure HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES. They are made of best Havana leaves and possess a mild and choice flavour. Inspection courteously invited.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1904. [1233]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Bolders.  
Call Flag W.  
J. W. KEW, Manager,  
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.







# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 22nd October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRREUS"	On 27th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DANTON"	On 29th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 5th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCEOW"	On 11th November.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 22nd October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 25th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 8th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 22nd November.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 22nd November.

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YANGTSE"	On 1st November.

For Freight, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1904.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG and TIENTSIN	"CHIHI"	On 13th October.
KOBE	"ICHANG"	On 14th October.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAIWAN"	On 15th October.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 27th October.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Univalued Table, A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1904.

# INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 21st Oct., 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Oct., 3 P.M.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1904.

# SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

S.S. "SWANLEY"	Captain J. P. Dawson.
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain A. Jennings.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "TWEEDDALE"	Captain T. M. Milne.
S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "INKUM"	Captain E. S. Pearce.

For Freight, apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1904.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

### AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

THE Company's Steamship

"YAWATA MARU,"  
Captain A. E. Moss, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

DAMPFSCHIFFSRIEHEREI "UNION-  
ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT, HAMBURG

FOR NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"ALBENGA,"  
Captain Potersee, will be despatched for the above port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

For Freight, apply to

**CARLOWITZ & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1904.

## VESSEL ON THE BERTH

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

## THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"  
Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at NOON. At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

**CARLOWITZ & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"  
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"MALTA,"  
Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 22nd OCTOBER, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's ss. "Britannia," 6,525 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Mongolia," due in London on the 4th December, 1904.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1904.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FRIEZE AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"

Captain Mistrorigo, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

**SANDER, WIELER & CO.,**  
Agents.

Princes' Building ngs.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1904.

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE AND KYNOC'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.

AND NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 558G. ALL GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid

is non-poisonous and non-staining, and for general or personal use is thoroughly effective.

It completely disinfects the house in which it is used, and administered internally prevents Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, etc.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder

is the best air purifier known, and a strong antiseptic and deodorant than carbolic acid, besides being pleasant and refreshing.

"Sanitas" Eucalyptus Soap

is specially recommended by the medical faculty for use in hot climates, because of its fine disinfecting qualities and its fragrance.

Kingzett's Fumigating Candles

supply the safest and most convenient means of sulphur fumigation. For the disinfection of infected places, bedding, clothing, etc., they are both efficacious and economical. Destroy all insects.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD.

BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

**CARLOWITZ & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1904.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"COROMANDEL,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex ss. Oceana.

From Australia, ex ss. Marmora.

From Calcutta, ex ss. Palma.

From Persian Gulf ex ss. B. I. S. N.

and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M., To-day, the 6th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

**E. A. HEWETT,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND PORTS.

THE China Mutual Steamship

"KAISOW,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., To-day, the 10th inst.

Goods not cleared before the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and a notice sent to this Office before the 20th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 13th instant, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1904.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARMAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

[3486]

MAIL TABLES

FOR

1904.

Mounted on Card ... 30 cents

Paper ... 20 cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1904.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies have been cured by this medicine, so that on the first day of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. The pills are then recommended themselves their efficacy. All ailments of the System, or even the Menstrual, are cured by this medicine.

MARTIN, Chemist, BOUTHAFFERTON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on

sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTOJEE'S

KOWLOON STORE, No. 30, Elgin Road.

Prices 15 cents per copy cash.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

### STEAMERS.

AGINCOURT, British str., 2,876, H. T. Worsnop.

Haiwan Island 1st Oct.—Gilman & Co.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, F. Schaefer, 10th

October.—Bangkok 2nd October, Rice.—

Butterfield & Swire.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Sisco, 9th October,

Saigon 4th October, Rice.—Chinese.

CAPRI, Italian str., 2,718, G. Belsito, 5th Oct.,

Bombay 17th Sept. and Singapore 29th,

Mails and General.—Carlowitz & Co.

COPIC, British str., 2,744, F. H. Armstrong,

7th Oct.—San Francisco 5th Sept., Mails

and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.

DEGINA, German str., 704, Schallister, 27th

September.—Mojit 23rd September, Coal.—

Sander, Wieler & Co.

ELG, Norwegian str., 703, Christophersen, 30th



